

Hazard Communication: Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Response

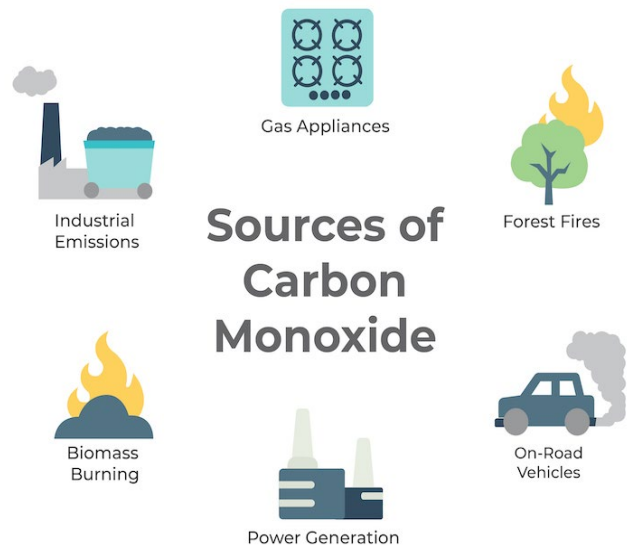
Objective: *To promote awareness of carbon monoxide warning signs and needed response,*

When breathed, carbon monoxide (CO) displaces oxygen from the bloodstream and can be fatal. CO can also be flammable in high enough concentrations. However, victims of CO poisoning can survive if the symptoms are recognized early, and immediate action is taken. Be aware that rescuing poisoned individuals could expose you to fatal levels of CO. Rescues should be made by fully trained and prepared rescuers using proper respiratory protection, i.e., self-contained breathing apparatuses (SCBAs), and personal protective equipment (PPE).

SOURCES OF CO:

Know the potential sources of CO in your workplace and home. Be especially wary of the signs of carbon monoxide poisoning if you are in a poorly ventilated area where incomplete combustion may occur in proximity to the following:

- **Certain fuels containing carbon, including:**
 - Gasoline
 - Natural gas
 - Oil
 - Propane
 - Coal
 - Wood
- The exhaust of an internal combustion engine (e.g., cars or trucks)
- Generators, stoves, lanterns, and gas-powered tools



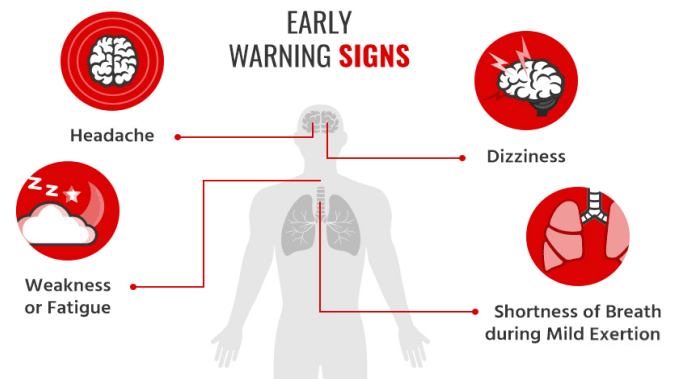
WARNING SIGNS:

- **CO is a colorless, odorless gas.** It has no early signs except when it is associated with natural gas that has an odorant added which smells like rotten eggs.
- **Symptoms of CO poisoning include the following:**
 - Headache
 - Dizziness, weakness, or fatigue
 - Nausea and vomiting
 - Chest pain and difficulty breathing
 - Confusion
 - Collapse

Hazard Communication: Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Response

CO EXPOSURE RESPONSE

- If you suspect CO leakage, **evacuate**.
- If the exposure relates to a natural gas leak, call the utility and wait for their response without entering the area in question.
- **If you suspect someone is suffering from CO poisoning:**
 - Turn off any CO-producing equipment if the source is obvious and readily accessible.
 - Move the victim into fresh air.
 - Call emergency medical services (e.g., 911).
 - Keep the victim warm.
 - If victim is not breathing, administer CPR.
- No one with any symptoms of CO poisoning should drive.
- Rescuers must be fully trained, properly protected with respiratory protection (SCBAs), and prepared for the situation.
- **If CO leakage is suspected inside a building:**
 - The CO levels must be checked before anyone returns. Prevent entry.
 - Contact a qualified repair technician.
- Remove any faulty equipment from service following lockout/tagout procedures, if possible, using a lock and a tag identifying who locked out the equipment. The equipment should also be red tagged and removed from the area if it cannot be readily fixed in place.
- Report emergency situations immediately to your supervisor.
- If you were potentially exposed and feel sick, promptly seek medical attention.



Hazard Communication: Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Response

This form documents that the training specified above was presented to the listed participants. By signing below, each participant acknowledges receiving this training.

Organization: _____ Date: _____

Trainer: _____ Signature: _____

CLASS PARTICIPANTS:

NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE:
NAME:	SIGNATURE: